

BETHEL OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

Volume LI—Number 30

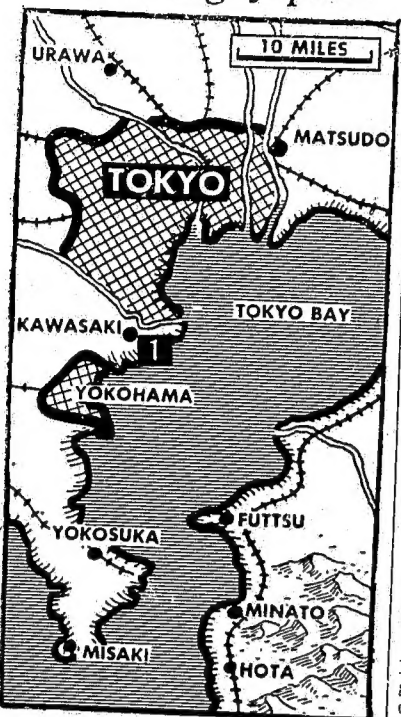
BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1945

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Single Copy—FIVE CENTS

Reducing Japan



Battle lines showing the progress of armed forces are well known to those who follow the war maps. But here is the "battle-line of the B-29's," showing the Tokyo-Yokohama target area, which has been so devastated by Superfortresses that both cities have been "eliminated as primary objectives" of strategic air power.

MAINE IN WASHINGTON

(From the Office of Owen Brewster, U. S. S.)

WHY CONGRESS GOES HOME
This week the House and the Senate entered on summer recess extending to October 1st.

Meanwhile, the Senate takes up the Star Chamber Charter which is its exclusive responsibility so far as Congress is concerned and expects to give overwhelming approval within the next few days. It is not generally expected that there will be over ten votes against the Charter if there are that many. The Senate will then follow the House into a recess period.

Sometimes it is asked why the Congress does not stay here on the job and continue to legislate regarding pressing national and international problems.

The answer is found in the very artificial and hectic atmosphere of Washington in which one moves with what grows to be a peculiar sense of detachment from the problems at home.

One sees the country and the world through the eyes and ears of the reporters and the columnists and the commentators who fill the press and the air with their outpourings.

Meanwhile, one hears from home in the voluminous correspondence of fifty to several hundred letters a day about all manner of subject and difficulties.

Gradually one comes to feel as though he were moving in a vacuum unrelated to the problems of this earth until one goes home and walks along the streets of the home town and comes to realize just what these problems mean to the people whom he has always known and what is the impact of these problems upon the average man, woman and child.

The experience can be duplicated in all the five hundred thirty-one towns and cities in which there are Representatives or Senators but any similar community would furnish similar evidence provided only the Congressman or Senator had the familiarity with the community to realize what it meant.

Letters pour in regarding rationing and irrationally, the program and the impossibility of functioning under it.

However, when one goes home and hears at first hand the stories of their problems in securing properly balanced diet measured by the normal standards one certainly realizes that all the vast and complex administrative machinery which has been created here in Washington has its final impact down in individual homes.

One also is obliged to answer the searching questions of other friends and neighbors as to the continuing shipment of vast quantities of food stuffs to other lands while we have in the United States struggle to secure our daily diet.

These questions are much more forceful when they are asked in person by people whom you know rather than through the medium of a more or less impersonal correspondence that leaves the average member of the House and Senate almost overwhelmed with the mere problem of preparation of replies and securing such information as is available from the myriad Government agencies that have burgeoned in recent years.

Accordingly, there can be no doubt that an occasional recess is profoundly beneficial not only to the Member of the Senate or House but also to the service which he can render to his constituents in going home for a time and finding out what it is all about and seeking to explain as well as possible to some of his outraged fellow citizens what Washington is really trying to do.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL
Since the American people in accepting the San Francisco Charter have indicated their determination to try the solution of preventive medicine to avoid the plague of another world wide war, it is more and more essential that the Board



JOHN PEABODY RECEIVES COMMISSION

John W. Peabody, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Peabody, Bethel, has been graduated from the Officer Candidate Department of the Transportation Corps School, New Orleans, La., and has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States. The date of his induction into the service was postponed from Aug. 9 to Aug. 18.

Mrs. Bessie Martin has moved to Mrs. Lizzie Thurston's, Mechanic Street.

The date of the Ladies Club sale has been postponed from Aug. 9 to Aug. 18.

Mrs. and Mrs. Harry Lyon and Mrs. Warren Bean were in Rumford Wednesday.

Mrs. Addie K. Mason was a week end guest at Mrs. Vittel Crosby's Skillington.

Miss Helen Varner is attending Summer School at Farmington State Normal School.

Miss Margaret Hall of Damariscotta was at her home in town over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brink spent a few days at their home here the first of the week.

Mrs. Tena Valentine returned to Wilkesburg, Penna., last Thursday.

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BETHEL LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Norman Ford was in Berlin Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Kuzyk left for New York, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Brink were in town Sunday.

Miss Ann Griggs is at North Troy, Vt. for a few days.

Mr. Williams Young is enjoying a vacation from his work at Dixfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimball Ames were at East Otis, Mass. for the week end.

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New Ration Books in December

War Ration Book Five, "smaller than a dollar bill" and containing just half as many stamps as the last book issued, will be distributed through the Maine public schools in December, Prescott H. Vose, Director of the Maine OPA, has announced. At the same time, the new "A" gasoline ration book will be issued.

The supply agencies—the Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board—have told school houses throughout the State from December 3 through December 15, The new "A" gasoline books will go into use December 22, and War Ration Book Five will be used soon after the first of the year for food rationing and for rationing shoes.

Distribution will take place at school houses throughout the State from December 3 through December 15. The new "A" gasoline books will go into use December 22, and War Ration Book Five will be used soon after the first of the year for food rationing and for rationing shoes.

The book will also contain 72 stamps numbered from 1 through 55 for use in the meat-fats program. There will be 48 blue (processed foods) stamps, also numbered from 1 through 55. There will be 12 sugar stamps, numbered from 23 to 34 and 12 shoe stamps, numbered from 11 through 22.

The book will also contain 72 "spare" stamps—24 of them green stamps numbered from 35 through 58, and 48 of them brown stamps numbered from 59 through 106. These spare stamps will be available for use in extending the life of the book to approximately 15 months if needed.

The new "A" gasoline book, the third issued under rationing, will differ from the present book only in color. The book will contain five sets of coupons, six coupons to a set, numbered A-1 through A-23. Each set of six coupons will cover a different validity period. The first set—the coupons numbered A-13—comes good December 22.

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CHILDREN'S PICTURES TO BE TAKEN

Free and Published in the Citizen

"The best investment is in children. You had better take a good look at them as they pass you on the street, for they are the ones who are going to make a new world for you, and you can catch some glimmer of the dawn in their faces."—William J. Cameron.

Truer words were never spoken, than this bit of philosophy, in the opinion of the CITIZEN. And because we think our readers should "catch some glimmer of the dawn" we intend to help them do it.

For the studios, with all necessary equipment for this specialized work will be here Monday, August 13. The special studio will be set up in the dining room of the I O O F Hall and will be open from 1 P. M. to 8 P. M.

There is no charge to the parents! There are absolutely no fees in every sense of the word. Bring your children as guests of the CITIZEN. Parents do not have to

be a subscriber or even a reader of this newspaper to take advantage of this feature. Also, they are not obligated in any way to purchase pictures after they are taken.

Those who want additional pictures may obtain them by arrangement directly with the studio when they select the pose they want printed in the paper. It is entirely up to them.

The CITIZEN simply wants pictures of all the youngsters and the more the better. So mothers and fathers of Bethel should remember that the date, Monday, August 13 at the Odd Fellows dining room and not fail to bring their children in.

You will be mighty glad, afterwards, if you did and very, very sorry if you fail to allow your children to participate in this event. The kiddies will have fun and both mother and dad... will be proud to see their pictures printed later.

You see, you do not have to order photographs to make sure dad sees the picture that is if they are in the service because hundreds of copies of the CITIZEN go to men in the armed forces. That's the reason we especially invite mothers of children whose father is, perhaps, in some distant camp or thousands of miles away overseas, and who hasn't seen his offspring for a long time or maybe never.

What a thrill will be for these fighting dads to see his new picture.... in the home town newspaper. What a "kicker" they will get from showing it to their comrades!

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What a thrill will be for these fighting dads to see his new picture.... in the home

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Jap War at Pre-invasion Stage;
Senate Acts on Global Pacts
As Big Three Map Postwar World

Released by Western Newspaper Union.
(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



With block upon block of their once proud city in ruin, German women join men in clearing debris from Berlin.

PACIFIC:
New Stage

As U. S. warships prowled along the Japanese coastline to lob 2,700 pound shells into industrial installations on shore, and British carrier units joined up with the Americans to send naval planes against the enemy homeland, Adm. Chester Nimitz declared that the Allied attacks opened the pre-invasion stage of the Pacific war.

Tightening of the blockade around the Nipponese islands to prevent receipt of raw material from outlying territories, and destruction of industrial facilities for producing military goods, are the objectives of the new phase of operations, Nimitz said. Recounting an old proverb that the lifeblood of Japan is the water of the sea, Nimitz stated that the Allies were working to control that lifeblood.

Appearance of the British units heightened the tempo of the attacks on Japan proper, with one of their carriers, one battleship, two cruisers and five destroyers announced in action, and indications that others were participating. As the U. S. and British carrier planes conducted pin-point sweeps over Nippon, shipping and ferry facilities linking the coal producing island of Hokkaido with Honshu were hammered by American naval batteries and steel mills on Honshu were heavily hit.

GLOBAL PACTS:
Senate Acts

Even while President Truman conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin at the historic meeting in Berlin, the senate acted on vital measures designed to assure the security of the new world and also to establish a strong economic foundation.

Foremost, of course, was the United Nations security charter, drawn up by 800 delegates from 50 countries at the palatial San Francisco opera house. Less popular in scope, but equally important in scope, were the Bretton Woods monetary agreements creating resources for trade and reconstruction, and the increase in lending powers of the Export-Import bank to stimulate commerce before the Bretton Woods pacts can be implemented.

Overwhelmingly approved by the senate foreign relations committee after five days of public hearings, the security charter was sent to the upper chamber for ratification with the committee's declaration that though the new organization cannot prevent war, it will develop the basis for international collaboration necessary for peaceful settlement of disputes.

Previously passed by the house without major opposition, the Bretton Woods monetary agreements ran into stiff opposition in the senate, with Sen. Taft (Rep., Ohio) leading the fight. With the U. S. scheduled to contribute \$3,175,000,000 to the \$9,100,000,000 bank for reconstruction, and \$2,750,000,000 to the \$8,800,000,000 fund to provide foreign currency at fair rates, Taft sought amendments to the agreements which would assure the responsibility of the borrowers.

Under provisions of the Bretton Woods agreements, the bank would loan money directly to borrowers or guarantee loans by private interests.

BRAZIL:
Brazil's recent regrouping of her states and territories into five new regional combinations directs attention to the outstanding bigness of this "good neighbor" to the south. Largest republic in the Western hemisphere, the United States of Brazil spreads over more than 3,275,000 square miles, nearly half the area of all South America. It would overlap the North American Republic of the United States with almost enough land to spare to make another Texas.

while the fund would make foreign currency available at fair rates to countries for purchasing goods and services or even up their trade balance.

Approved by a 102 to 6 vote in the house as a measure for increasing American foreign trade and initiating world reconstruction before implementation of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements, the bill increasing the lending power of the Export-Import bank from \$700,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000 also came under fire in the senate. Again Taft led the fight on the floor, demanding to know whether the bill cloaked a 1 billion dollar commitment to Russia.

Created in 1934, the Export Import bank finances U. S. sales and purchases of goods abroad.

In the meantime, the Big Three conference continued apace in the ex-Kaiser's palace near Berlin, with Secretary of State Byrnes, Chief of Staff Marshall, Naval Chief King, Air Chief Arnold, Secretary of War Stimson, Maritime Commissioner Land and Admiral Leahy assisting President Truman in the political and military discussions.

Though the three big Allied chiefs discussed preliminaries for a future peace conference to establish the map of postwar Europe, and also pondered the peace treaty for Germany, principal interest centered on the consideration of the war in the Pacific and Russia's possible role.

While it was commonly reported that Stalin had brought Japanese terms to the conference, reliable American sources declared that President Truman presented U. S. conditions for surrender, drawn up by the state, war and navy departments.

According to the report, U. S. terms include surrender of all air, naval and military equipment; disarmament of Japanese forces; evacuation of Manchuria, Korea and Formosa and other territory outside the enemy home islands; abolition of all war factories; supervision over ship building, industry and port facilities, and prosecution of all war criminals.

Implication of the terms was that an Allied occupation force would be necessary to carry out the fulfillment of the conditions and prevent the reestablishment of the influence of the Japanese military officials in the government.

GRAIN TRADE:
Probe Tie-Ins

With corn supplies remaining tight OPA made its first big move against alleged irregularities in the grain trade by announcing an investigation of dealers' reported practices of tying-in sales of corn with more plentiful food crops.

Under such dealings, it was charged, corn is offered with the understanding that barley and other grains will be taken above market prices. At the same time, OPA revealed it would look into reports that interests performing no marketing function were marking up corn prices over ceilings.

Announcement of OPA action came as traders predicted little corn would be available for delivery on July contracts and markets were below requirements of wet processors. Along with corn, rye stocks tightened, the visible supply in the U. S. declining to 5,000,000 bushels in mid-July compared to 10,000,000 a year ago.

Navy Fares Well

Stateside rationing to the contrary, there's enough food aboard a typical aircraft carrier in the Pacific to furnish personnel with a full ration three times a day for 90 days.

One hundred fifty-three items, ranging from 40,000 pounds of potatoes to 39 ounces of maple syrup flavoring, fill huge refrigerators.

RAIL RATES:
Protest Revision

Declaring that the Interstate Commerce Commission's order increasing railroad class freight rates 10 per cent in the East and reducing them a like amount in the South and West was unsupported by evidence that previous tariffs were unequal and unlawful, 10 northeastern states petitioned the ICC to reconsider its action.

Applying only to so-called class rates on articles on which volume is not sufficient to command a commodity tariff, the new rates effective August 30 are designed to eliminate freight differences working to the advantage of the highly industrialized East. Only 10 per cent of all freight moves under class rates, however, and southern interests seeking parity declare that the ICC's action is but the first step in an equalization program.

While the 10 northeastern states fought the revision of class rates, five southwestern states declared it would result in "non-discriminatory, non-preferential and non-prejudicial" tariffs. The states requested minor alterations to the order.

REDEPLOYMENT:
New Workers

In Berlin for the Big Three conference, Pres. Harry S. Truman called upon available civilian workers in the U. S. to fill 65,000 railroad jobs to help speed the redeployment of troops and material to the Pacific and assure an early end to the Japanese war.

Though the army has furloughed 4,000 experienced railroad men to relieve the crisis, they represent but a fraction of the carriers' needs, the President said. Most urgent need is for 12,000 skilled workers such as trainmen, electricians, carpenters and signalmen.

Meanwhile, the war manpower commission granted 17 western railroad jobs to priority in the inter-regional recruitment of workers.

Frauleins Reserved

Despite the army's let-up against association with German civilians, G.I.s are not being swamped by curvaceous frauleins. Children continue to cluster around friendly Yanks, however, and play up for a share of their rations.

Having swept the madonnas off their feet in France and Belgium, the G.I.s have found the German belles less skittish. For one thing, return of many German soldiers has provided the more comely mixes with exotics, while the open hostility of civilians toward women fraternizing with the Americans in certain sections also has tended to restrict relations.

Lifting of the ban against association with German civilians followed repeated complaints that it would never work in view of the American disposition for striking up friendships. The Russians had never enforced such a ban in their occupation zone, presumably to unseal the civilians on their fear of the Reds.

MEAT STORAGE:
Supplies Up

Despite the fact that the 635,998,000 pounds of meat supplies in cold storage on July 1 were at the highest level since last September, civilians were not expected to benefit because a large percentage of the stocks are earmarked for the army.

Supplies of other foods were spotty, with butter holdings abnormally heavy and stocks of frozen and shell eggs up, while dried egg and poultry inventories were down. Beef registered the largest gain in meat supplies, standing at 261,373,000 pounds, with pork also showing an increase at 330,524,000 pounds. Lamb and mutton stocks were up to 17,903,000 pounds and lard 62,430,000 pounds.

As of the first of the month, public warehouse freezer occupancy stood at 73 per cent of capacity, with gains in canned fruits and vegetables, fish, cheese, shell eggs and sausage largely offset by heavy outmovement of apples, pears, dried eggs and canned meat.

REPARATIONS:
Allied Plan

German payment of reparations from available resources to avoid the rebuilding of the reich's economy to meet foreign claims, as was the case following World War I, was recommended by the Allied reparations committee sitting in Moscow.

Following the pattern of the U. S. plan, the commission's proposal calls for the distribution of potential German war-making equipment to claimant countries, and German production of reparations material from existing facilities. No funds would be advanced for reconstruction of transport or industry that could be integrated into a military economy.

In line with its plan, the commission also declared that claims against Germany should be taken from the country's existing wealth, such as stocks, foreign investments, machines and supplies.

Capitol Notebook

Recently named as federal loan chief, Banker John W. Snyder, 48, of St. Louis was named to succeed Fred M. Vinson as director of war mobilization and reconversion.

Former congressman, judge and director of economic stabilization, war mobilization and federal loan administration, Vinson in turn was nominated to fill the shoes of Henry Morgenthau as secretary of the treasury.

Washington Digest

Radar Saved Britain—
Will Remodel Industry

Electronics Proves of Great Value to American Air and Naval Forces During Present War.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

(This is the first of two articles by Mr. Baukhage revealing some of the remarkable achievements of radar and explaining how it operates.)

Little by little the world is learning more of the secrets hidden in that magic, five-letter word which, spelled backward or forward, means the same thing, but whose real meaning is still a mystery. I mean R-A-D-A-R.

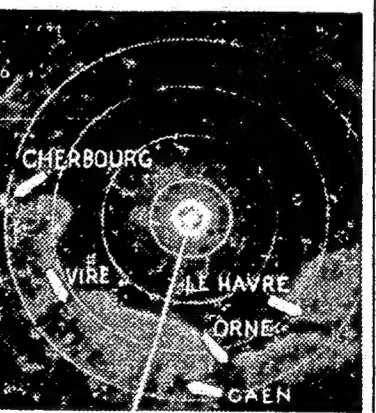
I have written it down that way because its derivation is one mystery that we can reveal. Before it went into "classification," which is what they say in the army when they mean something can't be mentioned in public, radar was an important but little-known, copyrighted, commercial label. It is really four words in one: Radio Direction and Ranging.

Early in the war there were some stories printed about a German airplane which had a television camera in it which could send back pictures of the territory beneath it. Shortly thereafter all mention of such an apparatus stopped and the dark and mysterious career of radar began. Radar and television are not the same thing, but there are similarities and if we can believe that actors in a studio in the RCA building in New York can be seen out in Westchester county by people sitting around a television set, we can believe that another little gadget can register the presence and location of a distant object (like a plane or a warship) and, if it is moving, tell which way it is going and how fast.

Radar Will Soon Be
Industries' Marvel

As I said, we knew the Germans had been working on such a device early in the war. This is how radar was born in this country.

Back in 1932 two scientists observed that something happened to a radio wave when it hit the wide side of a building and also when a ship went across its path. Research continued, but the war sent radar into hiding. On November 14, 1942, a Jap battleship slipping through the sea near the Solomon Islands was suddenly struck by a salvo of shots from an American ship eight miles away. The Japs went down to Davy Jones' locker without knowing what hit them. They never saw the American ship which fired the shots. Nor did the Americans ever see the Japanese warship except as it appeared as a



Radar Finds Military Targets.

little "blip" of light on a tiny screen.

Radar did it. On a winter day, I sat in a room at the Willard hotel in Washington. London was trembling under the terror of night bombing. Sitting at a table before us was an officer of the Royal Air Force. After a few general remarks, he made what was to us an astounding statement; namely, that defense against daytime bombing had been perfected and a method of ending the effectiveness of night attack would soon be in operation.

The tide had been turned in the battle of Britain and, though we didn't know it then, radar had done that, too.

Between these two events was another one we don't like to talk too much about. Over in the Hawaiian Islands on December 7, 1941, Pvt. Joseph Lockard, though not supposed to be on duty at the time, was listening to a "detector," an apparatus which strangers weren't allowed to approach in those days. Lockard "detected" an airplane

about 30 miles away. He reported it to his superior, but that gentleman, knowing American planes were out at the time, took no action. Lockard was eventually given the Distinguished Service medal. The rest we had better try to forget while we still must "remember Pearl Harbor." Human service failed to carry the message that the Jap air fleet was coming, but radar had done its part of the job.

Radar has grown to be a giant since then. This is what "Impact," an official publication of the assistant chief of air staff (intelligence) says:

"The use of radar in military operations is in its infancy, but it has permeated every phase of air warfare. It is used in strategic bombing by both British and American heavies. It makes night fighting and intruder operations possible. It literally saved England in the battle of Britain. And it provided for the control and direction of virtually every day or night sortie flown by the TACs (tactical air force planes) during the winter (of 1944-45)."

The importance of the part which the American tactical air forces played from the battle of Normandy right up to V-E Day is acknowledged by everyone, though there may be differences of opinion as to the relative achievements of the service. (Tactical bombing and strafing is that part of air force activity which is an integral portion of the individual land force operations, as much a part of the battle plan and its execution as the disposition of artillery. Strategic bombing is the "softening up," the long range air attacks.)

And radar was a vital part of the success of the tactical operations in Europe from D-Day on because of its help in getting a fighter-bomber to its target and getting it home again in weather which is too bad for normal operations.

It controlled night fighters, photo and mapping planes, picked out targets and kept track of enemy planes in the area.

To quote an official comment: "On the western front, despite constant overcast conditions during the last winter, the IX, XIX and XXIX TACs were able to operate at maximum strength continually. On the other hand, the 1st Tactical Air Force, which was without radar equipment last November, flew only two missions that month, one of these abortive because of the weather."

As to the long-range, strategic bomber, which has to cross half a continent to get where it is going, if bad weather envelopes it, radar is, of course, invaluable for keeping its location. Radar is also an integral part of the fire-control.

Commercial Aviation
Will Profit Greatly

Speculation as to radar's ultimate possibilities are unlimited, both in war and peace. Any ordinance expert will tell you that a "controlled missile"—that is, a bomb such as the deadly German "V" bombs, which flew from Holland to England—can, with certain improvements, be made much more deadly. Not only can they be made to fly much farther—across the Atlantic, over the North Pole—but they can be accurately aimed and directed at an area such as a city and ruthlessly destroy it. Radar can do that and many other things it has not yet attempted. There are, likewise, an infinite number of ways in which radar can and will serve a peaceful world.

In commercial aviation, the man in the control tower, the traffic cop at the airport, will be able to locate all of the planes in the vicinity by day or by night, in cloudy weather and clear. And it must be remembered that regulating the traffic is going to be one of the most important problems of tomorrow's skyways, for there will be a tremendous increase in the number of planes which will be in use and a similar increase in their speed and size.

Radar can warn the planes themselves against collision and the presence of land masses, high tension wires, tall buildings or other obstacles to their flight. And, of course, will permit safe landing even in a dense fog.

BARBS... by Baukhage

Ad in personal column—"Literate lass looks for laughter in letters." Then don't open your mail, lassie, on the first of the month.

A French paper says that French girls don't like the G.I. brand of love-making. However, there is a considerable shortage on the home-front and the product still has a good potential domestic market.

Remember way back when about the only thing a soy bean was good for was to provide sauce for chop suey?

The Metropolitan Life Insurance company has discovered that divorced and widowed persons can get a new mate more easily than spinsters and bachelors can get their first mate.

'CENTRAL, GIMME
FLIVVER G-828!'

The auto to auto telephone is near at hand. The American Telephone and Telegraph company announces that it will soon be in operation together with house to car and office to car phone talks.

From the walky-talky we progress to the cabby-gabby.

After the war, possibly before, an automobile will have a telephone number. The wife will put in a call from the house and a buzzer on the dashboard will buzz.

Presto! The automobile becomes part car, part house, part office and part phone booth!

But if the boss can get you by phone that way it marks the end of the automobile as a pleasure vehicle.

One of the chief charms of an auto has always been that you could get away from it all. No matter what might happen, nobody could get you on the phone and, after you had pulled over into a sidestrete, say—"Sorry, I guess I have the wrong number."

Add the telephone call to the red light, the detour sign, the motorcycle cop and the federal car tax, and what have you got? Certainly not added comfort.

You are transforming the flivver into a phone booth with tire trouble and hot brakes.

Complications will be many once it becomes possible to link home sweet home with the beach-wagon and the imperial sedan by phone.

We await the new exasperations of "What auto are you calling?" "That sedan is busy now." "The flivver that called you has hung up." and "There's no such car in the book."

It will mean one more automobile gadget to be fixed, too.

From now on you will never be sure when something goes wrong with the old bus whether to take it to a garage or to the telephone company.

We'll take a motorcycle—and no phone service!

THE GENERAL'S AMBITION
("I'd like to come back here some day and do some catfishing like in the old days.")—General Eisenhower at Abilene.)

Just to go again for catfish in the haunts of bygone days—Just to watch the old cork hobbin'—Where the big one often falls... Far from wars and consultations—From the plot and counterplot—With no hard looks or suspicions—Anywhere around the spot...

Just to get up feelin' rested, With no schedule for the morn, And no problem to be handled—No new wars will be born... Just to end a pair of jumpers—And a shirt the worse for wear, With no stripes or bars or medals—And the day all free from care...

Not a thought of lords and rulers—Not a fast plane to be made—Not a word concerning Moscow, London, Berlin or Belgrade... Not a paper up for signing—No excitement and no glow—TILL YOU SEE THE WATER RIPLE—AND A BOBBIN' GO BELOW!

Postwar Wonders
Auto makers are displaying the new models. It is wonderful to be able to get a peek at the handsome new model you will have to go without for another year or two.

Customer (after looking at a new auto model)—Very pretty. What year may I expect a demonstration? And ODT Chief Johnson says there will not be enough new autos to satisfy the demand for three full years. We recommend Mr. Johnson for the office of Administration of National Joykillers.

Mean Weather
Intermittent rain, I've learned, Which forecasts tell about, Is rain that stops when I go in—And starts when I come out.

Vigorous Dramatic Criticism
John Chapman thinks it might be a good thing if theater patrons let themselves go the way baseball fans do, registering their displeasure without restraint. We endorse the idea.

A careful inspection of the theater convinces us that not enough pop bottles are thrown during performances.

Harry Truman must feel pretty peeved at the fellows who said, "Go ahead and run for the vice presidency; it's quite an honor and it won't take any time or worry."



THE STORM... rainstorm, is born, year-old, gully, of w... father's big... Ken is asto... white, and... Albin, a v... grandire... and her c... stables, Wh... she balks... drag the f... kicks and b... must get h... house. The... Howard at l...

"Flicka's... help me ge... stable past... that red c... ride up an... Ken paus... ard stared... Howard a... glanced do... opened on t... finished real... success de... velopment—

"Gee, How... Howard c... got up fro... follow Flick... "It can't... but it can't... "Jimmy c... ard, "what... if it stays... night."

"We'll can... patiently. "I came to ge... Passing the... "He's a r... devil," he s... he we'll ha... headed into... "Bring a l... ard, and K... halter-ropes, for Flicka a...

The temper... idly, Ken's f... from the hea... stinging col... notice. All h... the white foal... They slithe... path, not he... cut by the ra... the mare and... left them.

"White!" ex... ing just as K... Ken slipped... dropped the r... together tried... he squealed a... have a dozen...

Suddenly How... down. The col... and fell and F... ly and stood... himself on the... "Here, Howa... his voice calm... him—lie his h... you?

Howard acc... Ken rolled ov... tied the front... panting, while... fiously over t... bleating foal... "We can't ev... path," said H... lantern. "He... saw such a hu... strong!"

"He sure is,"... ought to be—h... more and g... growing! He... we'll have to g... She'll carry him... He'd fall off... doubtfully.

"I'll ride her... you can lead... "How'll we g... "Lift him." Howard hung...

though of a tree... lifted the strug... arms and hoisted... of his dam. Flicka... watching them... know the mome... across her with... kept her head t... the boys would d... quiet.

"Gimme a leg... leaning against... foal in position... his knee and... scrambled up be... "Can you he... Howard...

"Yep, I think... over the colt, mane. Howard took... up Flicka's lead... ahead. Flicka knew... had to do. And... wound its way u... occasionally, for... plished they were... going rapidly—low... Flicka's small rea... familiar smell wa... And when she wa... the boys had unt... towered him to th...

Thunderhead

MARY O'HARA
W.N.U. FEATURES

THE STORY THUS FAR: In a cold rainstorm, Flicka's colt, long overdue, is born. Ken McLaughlin, Flicka's 12-year-old owner, finds her at last in a gully, of which there are many on his father's big horse ranch in the Rockies. Ken is astonished to see that the colt is white, and evidently a throwback to the Albino, a wild stallion that is Flicka's grandsire. He realizes that the mare and her colt should be in the warm stables. When he attempts to lead Flicka she balks. Ken then tries to lift and drag the foal, but the little animal kicks and bites. Knowing then that he must get help, Ken runs to the ranch-house. There he finds only his brother Howard at home.

CHAPTER II.

"Flicka's colt's born! You've gotta help me get it in! It's down in the stable pasture. Down at the foot of that red cliff—the one you and I ride up and down!"

Ken paused for breath and Howard stared at him.

Howard always took his time. He glanced down again at the page opened on the table before him and finished reading "I'll alter your life—success depends on your bodily development."

"Gee, Howard! Come along!"

Howard closed the pamphlet and got up from his chair. "Want it follow Flicka up the path?"

"It can't. It's too steep. It tried but it can't make it."

"Jiminy Christmas!" said Howard, "what'll we do? It might die if it stays out in this storm all night."

"We'll carry it!" cried Ken impatiently. "Come on! That's what I came to get you for. We gotta—"

The two boys ran up the gorge. Passing the stables Ken hesitated. "He's a regular little kicking devil!" he said doubtfully, "maybe we'll have to tie him—"

"Bring a lantern!" shouted Howard, and Ken emerged with two halter-ropes, a halter and lead-rope for Flicka and the stable lantern.

The temperature was falling rapidly. Ken's face flamed and burned from the heat within him and the stinging cold without but he didn't notice. All he could think of was the white foal—white!

They slithered down the steep path, not much more than a gully cut by the rain in the cliff, and saw the mare and foal just as Ken had left them.

"White!" exclaimed Howard, halting just as Ken had done.

Ken slipped her halter on and dropped the rope. Then the two boys together tried to grip the foal but he squealed and bit and seemed to have a dozen thrashing legs.

Suddenly Howard slipped and sat down. The colt, too, lost his footing and fell and Flicka whirled nervously and stood over him. Ken threw himself on the foal.

"Here, Howard!" he said, keeping his voice calm, "while I'm lying on him—tie his hind feet together, can you?"

Howard accomplished this, then Ken rolled over and the two boys tied the front feet and stood up, panting, while Flicka grunted anxiously over the prone body of her bleating foal.

"We can't ever carry him up that path," said Howard, lighting the lantern. "He weighs a ton—never saw such a husky colt. And is he strong!"

"He sure is," said Ken proudly, "ought to be—he's been in there two months more than a year—just growin' and eatin'—look Howard, we'll have to get him up on Flicka. She'll carry him."

"He'd fall off," objected Howard doubtfully.

"I'll ride her too and hold him on—you can lead her."

"How'll we get him up?"

"Lift him."

Howard hung the lantern on the bough of a tree and the two boys lifted the struggling foal in their arms and hoisted him onto the back of his dam.

Flicka stood with her head turned, watching them, but she seemed to know the moment her own foal was across her withers, and though she kept her head turned to see what the boys would do next, she became quiet.

"Gimme a leg up," gasped Ken, leaning against her side, holding the foal in position. And Howard placed his knee and hand and Ken scrambled up behind the colt.

"Can you hold him?" asked Howard.

"Yep. I think so—" Ken leaned over the colt, grasping Flicka's mane.

Howard took the lantern, picked up Flicka's lead rope, and went ahead.

over him and smelled and licked him and gave the deep, soft, grunting whinny by which a mare reassures her little one. The foal struggled to its feet, staggered about uncertainly, shook itself, then hunted for the teat. Finding the bone of the thigh, instead, it gave a savage bite at it and kicked out in anger.

"Gosh! Look at it!" exclaimed Howard. "What a mean little devil!"

Ken said nothing but watched anxiously. The foal found the teat at last.

"You stay here, Howard, will you?" asked Ken. "I'll go down and make her some mash. You might give her some clean straw."

"I'll rub her down," offered Howard generously, and as Ken left the stable he got a dry sack and rubbed her streaming back and flanks and neck.

A half hour later the mare and foal stood content and dry and comfortable with a deep bed of dry straw under them and a pail of mash for Flicka in the feed box.

"She's all right now," said Howard, at the door of the barn. "Come on—"

Ken pretended to be casual and offhand. "I want to wait till she's"

But he found it impossible to break and train the colts. Even though the fillies were bred by Banner, the Goose Bar stud, than whom no horse could be more intelligent or better mannered, yet the offspring showed the outlaw strain.

He explained it to his boys. "Colts learn from their mothers. They copy them. That's why it's practically impossible to raise a good-tempered colt from a bad-tempered dam. The colts are corrupted from birth. That is the rule. There are, of course, exceptions—we have some very striking exceptions among our own horses. Here is Gypsy, the best-mannered mare in the world—with a bunch of wild hoodlum colts—absolutely unbreakable."

"Is it because they were born and brought up with that gang of wild horses?" asked Howard.

"It's because of the prepotency of the stallion," said Rob grimly. "His wildness outweighs all her gentleness and that of her long line of aristocratic forbears. Some stallion!"

But all of this was an old story to Howard and Ken. They had grown up on the Goose Bar ranch, familiar with talk and speculation about the near-mythical personage, the Albino, and witnessing their father's struggles with the outlaw strain which, through Gypsy, had been introduced into the breeding stock.

Ken's actual involvement in this tangle was of more recent date. On a day a little more than three years ago he and Gus had been working in the meadow and came upon a new-born foal and its dam.

"Look at de little flicka!" exclaimed the Swedish ranch hand.

"What does flicka mean, Gus?" asked Ken.

"Swedish fur little gurl," explained Gus.

And when, a year after that, Rob McLaughlin told Ken he could have for his own any colt on the ranch up to one year of age, Ken chose that same little golden filly and named her Flicka.

Flicka was out of Rocket by Banner. And Rocket was, by common consent, the wildest of the offspring brought home by Gypsy from her sojourn with the Albino.

Rob McLaughlin was exasperated. "I was hoping you'd make a wise choice, son," he said. "You know what I think of Rocket, of that whole line of horses—it's the worst I've got. There has never been one among them with real sense. The mares are hellions and the stallions outlaws. I'd have got rid of this whole line of stock if they weren't so damned fast that I've had the fool idea that some day they might turn out one gentle one in the lot and I'd have a race horse. But it's not going to be Flicka."

But Ken had fallen in love with her and could not give her up.

That summer one nightmare disaster followed the other. Flicka, as wild as her wicked black mother, fought beyond all reason when she was roped and brought in. When she could escape no other way, she made a suicidal leap into the high barbed-wire fence, and there ensued her long illness from the infected wire-cuts, terminating in McLaughlin's command that, next day, she should be shot and put out of her misery. Ken spent that night with her, sitting in the stream where she had fallen, holding her head in his arms. Gus came looking for them in the morning, and carried Ken, helpless with cold and exhaustion, up to the house.

This caused Ken's long and severe attack of pneumonia, during which, miraculously, the filly recovered.

At the end of the summer, there was one triumph which made up for everything. The filly loved Ken as dearly as he loved her, and he was able to say to his father, "She did get gentle, didn't she, dad?"

And Rob McLaughlin answered, with a softer note than usual in his voice, "Gentle as a kitten, son."

And now here she stood in the stall, a husky three-year-old, docile, gentle, beautifully trained, resting her liquid, trusting eyes on the face of her young master.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

gether and settled down on the Goose Bar ranch, Rob McLaughlin, Nell, his young New England wife, and the black mare, Gypsy, Rob bought more mares and built up his foundation stock. Then, one spring, Gypsy disappeared.

The McLaughlin ranch was not the only one in that section of Wyoming from which a fine mare of a white stallion, "a big ugly devil but a lotta horse," who had formerly ranged the open land of Montana, had come across the border during a drought, and had gathered a band of mares in the open land of Wyoming, stealing from ranchers, tearing down fences, fighting and even killing other stallions.

He reigned for six years. Then a number of ranchers banded together, held a round-up, and caught the Albino and his mares, finding brands from all over the state on the hides of the stolen mares.

Gypsy of the Goose Bar ranch was there with four beautiful colts. Rob McLaughlin was delighted with their looks and speed and outstanding personalities, and took them home with him, feeling that Gypsy's phylandering might contribute valuable qualities to his polo stock.

But he found it impossible to break and train the colts. Even though the fillies were bred by Banner, the Goose Bar stud, than whom no horse could be more intelligent or better mannered, yet the offspring showed the outlaw strain.

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(TO BE CONTINUED)

VALUE OF IGNORANCE

Patrick Dugan, illiterate but enterprising, obtained a job as sexton, and was doing quite well in his new position, until there was a burial in his churchyard and he was asked to sign the certificate. Pat admitted reluctantly that he could not write, and was discharged.

The unemployed man scratched around and found a few small carpentry jobs, and then, as the years went by, he was able to build up a large and prosperous contracting business. Wealth and position became his.

One day Pat needed \$75,000 for a new development, and went to the bank to borrow it.

"You can have the money, Mr. Dugan," the banker told him. "Just sign these notes."

"I can't write," said Pat.

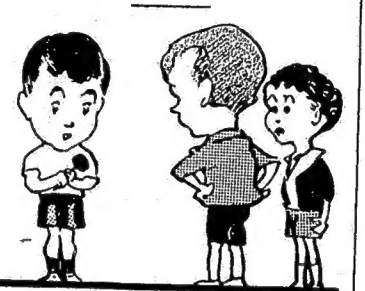
"Can't write?" exclaimed the banker. "And yet you have become one of the most wealthy and influential men in this community. What would you have been today if you could write?"

"A sexton making \$50 a month," replied the clever Irishman.

Good Salesmanship

Flower Seller—Buy a flower, sir? Passerby—No, thanks. F. S.—Buy one for your wife, sir? Passerby—Haven't got one. F. S.—For your sweetheart, then? Passerby—Haven't one of those, either. F. S.—Well, buy one to celebrate your luck, then!

CAKE EATER



Jimmy—You didn't have a good time at my party? Johnny—Sure I did. Jimmy—Then why aren't you sick?

How It Works

Customer—How much is that beef? Butcher—That's our best 65-cent cut. Customer—Did you raise it yourself? Butcher—Yes, it was 55 cents yesterday.

Condition Critical

Myron (visiting friend in hospital)—Say, that's a swell-looking nurse you've got. Myron—I haven't even noticed her. Myron—Heavens, man, I had no idea you were that sick!

Light or Heavy

She (angling for a supper invitation)—I have an appetite just like a canary. He (experienced and suspicious)—You mean you eat a pack at a time?

CAKLE, CAKLE



Harry—Do you know what the mother hen said to the bad little chick? Jerry—No, what? Harry—If your father could see you now, he'd turn over in his grave.

Boy versus Girl

Ned—I told her that each hour I spent with her was like a pearl to me. Ted—Well, didn't that impress her? Ned—No. She told me to quit stringing her.

Hasty Action

Sergeant—What the way, have you ever seen a ghost? Corporal—Well, once I thought I saw one, but I wasn't there long enough to make sure.

Seaside Gossip

Myra—Did you hear about the fish that has measles? Lyra—No. How is he doing? Myra—Well, he has them on just a small scale.

Round and Round

Wifey—What was all the excitement down the street? Hubby—A Boy Scout did so many good turns he got dizzy.

Where Puli Is Needed

Mrs. Smith—Why are you going to the dentist? Mrs. Brown—I have a tooth that's driving me to extraction.

Wedding Bells

Usher (to dignified woman)—Are you a friend of the bridegroom? Woman—No, I'm the bride's mother.

Foot of the Class

Teacher—What do they raise most in China? Bright Scholar—Chinase!

GRASSROOTS

by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

ROAD OF GERMANS WILL BE A LONG AND HARD ONE

Germany is today not a nation. It is but a disorganized mass of some 70,000,000 humans. It is without law, other than the orders and edicts of Allied military commanders; without law enforcement, other than that of the G.I. Joes of the Allied armies; without courts, other than those presided over by military officers directly or indirectly.

Such is today, but what of tomorrow of next year and other years of the future?

Four armies, representing nations of radically differing ideologies, occupy the four sections of Germany into which she has been divided. The only announced purpose of the last vestige of Nazism. Presumably each army will use its own methods of accomplishing that purpose. Presumably each army will introduce the ideologies of the nation it represents in the making over of the German people. What the final result will be, or when that result will be accomplished, can be only a guess.

A phenomena of the situation is the request of the German communists, that element of the German people who suffered most from the wrath of Hitler, and who would be expected to accept Russian ideologies. They ask for the establishment of a private enterprise system with a profit motive. That is American democracy, not Russian communism. Will they get that in the Russian-occupied zone? Time, only, can answer.

Today the commanders of those Allied armies touch practically no German in Germany. There are none to whom they are willing to pass uncontrolled civilian authority. How many months or years will pass before those G.I. Joes can be relieved of their police posts? How long before those army orders give way to laws enacted by the German people? How long before those Allied officers are replaced by civilian judges? Again time, only, can answer.

For Germany the road to the future will be long and hard. It means a re-education of the people, starting particularly with the small children. It means the implanting of new ideals, the creation of a desire for a different way of life. It means the obliteration of the "might makes right" theory, that has been a basic principle of Germany.

With four different types of teachers, with a curriculum fixed by four differing ideologies, can a unified Germany be the final result? Time, only, can answer. In the meantime, the G.I. Joes of four nations will continue as the corner policeman.

HIGH U. S. STANDARD OF LIVING BENEFITS WORLD

TO MAINTAIN our American standard of living and increase that standard as much as possible is the greatest service this country can render the peoples of the world. We have established standards to which other nations can, and do, aspire. Our standard of living is based on the income of our farmers and the wage scale paid to our workers. To force the American farmer and the American worker into competition in our home markets, which represent 50 per cent of the markets of the world, with the income and wages of the low standard nations would mean lowering the income of our farmers and the wage scales of our workers. It would reduce America's buying power, and, in the end, result in lowering our standards without helping any other nation.

Our greater technical skill and better machinery will not offset the cheap wages of the Orient and most European countries. The world needs a standard to strive for and America gets that standard.

"WHAT IS your farm worth?" I asked an Iowa farmer acquaintance. "That depends on what you place value," he replied. "As an investment on which to pay dividends, year in and year out, it is worth a lot less than I could sell it for right now. As a home for myself and family as representing a way of life we enjoy, it is worth far more than any one would offer, and it is not on the market." That farmer knew the value of his land, and his farm paid dividends on such values to himself and his family. To them the pleasure of living, as they wish to live, has a greater value than dollars.

MANY A CASE of disposition is diagnosed as nerves.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was right in saying the representing of America in the council of UNICIO was the most important post of American appointive offices. As that representative, the Hon. Edward R. Stettinius becomes the voice of the nation in world affairs, second only to the President. It is a high honor that carries with it a great responsibility.

THE BEST INTERESTS of many a community would be served by revival of the old Massachusetts ducking stool for town gossips.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without statement of availability from their local United States Employment Service.

HELP WANTED—MEN, WOMEN

FARM HANDS, KITCHEN and LAUNDRY HELP. Steady year around employment, good pay, time and a half for overtime. Board, room, laundry, vacation with pay, sick time with pay, pension. APPLY TO THE STEWARD, Taunton State Hospital, Taunton, Mass.

FARMS AND RANCHES

CASH BUYER WANTS TO BUY FARM direct from owner. Write C. F. HASSMAN, Box 76, Ft. Madison, Ia.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE: 5 registered VHR Hereford bulls. These bulls will be four years old this summer. Our breeding herd disposed of and these excellent bulls are available at attractive prices. WHITEFACE RANCH, Shoreham, Vermont.

FARM HORSES, SADDLE SHETLANDS and cattle bought on commission. Also horses for fur farm slaughter. ELDER HORSE CO., Banded and Licensed Dealers, Jamestown, N. D.

PERSONAL

EARN BIG MONEY! Sell your old Mantel Clock, or act as our buying agent for Old Mantel Clocks in your territory. We pay cash promptly. Write us today giving conditions, size and size of your clock. THE OLD CLOCK CO., Los Angeles 34, W. Third St., Calif.

REAL ESTATE—BUS. PROP.

PENOBSCOT RIVER—MAINE section offers employment, good homes, farms, cottages (rent or sale), Tourist, stores, and other business opportunities. Listings free \$50 to \$30,000. TRUST AGENCY—Winterport, Maine.

Buy a Business and Home in New Hampshire. Established coffee business, 7 rm. house, bath and heat. See shop and equipment. 6 acres of land, 2-car garage. All for \$8,000. J. L. BOUTIN AND SON, 189 Main St., Laconia, N. H.

Save Used Fats for The Fighting Front

SNAPPY FACTS about RUBBER

Ordered to take a German position so close to the lines that shooting would have brought them under direct fire, members of Company A, 175th Infantry, stretched an inner tube between two trees and hurled grenades slingshot fashion. It worked.

B. F. Goodrich has developed a new rubber cement which in some cases can replace rivets or screws.

French industry has begun to produce U. S. Army pneumatic tires, using American raw materials. Production in one plant has increased five times in three months of operation.

Open Manner

In use on peace

BF Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

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The Oxford County Citizen

The Bethel News 1895
The Rumford Citizen, 1906

Published every Thursday in the interests of the inhabitants of Bethel and the other towns of northwestern Oxford County. Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1906, at the post office at Bethel, Maine. Subscription rates, paid in advance: three years, \$5.00; one year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.10; three months, 60c. Phone 106

Carl L. Brown, Publisher

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1945



LOOKING AHEAD

By GEORGE S. BENSON
President—Harding College
Stary, Arkansas

Paying Parliament

How would you like to be elected to the board of governors of the finest country club you ever saw? Unless you are an exceptional person, you can't afford such a job. It uses a lot of time and there's no salary connected with it. Helping to boss a lovely place in the middle of a big playground is fun (I imagine) but it's an expensive pastime.

People who habit such spots to enjoy their spare time are in the financial upper brackets. They work at all, they do things they enjoy doing, or perhaps they do a few jobs nobody else can do as well. Such wealthy people are usually competent but they engage others to handle their routine work. This leisurely class is growing steadily smaller, but it still exists.

Work Well Done
A rich country club is proverbially well managed. It does not need to economize and cut corners, but that's only part of the story. It is governed by men of singular ability with spare time, who like their club and take personal interest in it. They have no better means than men who hustle for business and use their wives for stenographers, but excellence thrives on calm deliberation.

By the way, Mrs. Harry S. Truman used to serve her husband as secretary when he was senator from Missouri. The President told himself to the press while he was discussing the proposal to allow additional expense pay to representatives. It would be hard to find stronger testimony that members of the Congress of the United States need better compensation for the work they do.

No Time to Think
In every practical sense, members of Congress have been elected to the board of governors of the world's grandest country — not a country club. They represent important segments of people who have chosen them to help boss (not a playground) the most influential power under the shining sun, and, until early last June, they got \$5,000 a year — the pay of a junior executive.

One of America's ugliest habits is criticizing Congress for shortcomings that result directly from being poorly paid. No one man can study all the profound issues congressmen must vote on, and no \$5,000 man can afford to pay experts to digest them. Often congressmen use precious hours doing chores for people back home because they can't afford enough competent assistants.

A Good Man's Job
Many solemn labor intemperately, Rep. Dougherty, who is past 81, rises regularly at 5:00 a.m., and starts his 12-hour day at 6:30; this after 34 years in the House and 14 years chairman of the Ways & Means Committee. What \$100,000 official of industry claims to be worth more to his firm than Dougherty is to his state and nation? American legislators are top-flight, except in pay. Must we send rich men to Congress because poor men lack funds to finance the job, or can't afford to maintain an extra home in wealthy Washington? Do we want incompetent men in Capitol Hill who stay there because they could never earn so much anywhere else? The answer is "no" of course; America can afford the best. Then congratulate your congressman on this increase and don't let him wait 20 years for the next one.

Eager Beaver



QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"She stands in cigaret lines for me!"—Lone Pittsburgh man in black-long line of women to get pair of hose for his wife.

"Frankly I think they would be better American citizens."—Fleet Admiral King, advocating military training for U. S. youth.

"And I thought I'd seen everything in the movies!"—G's Eskimo wife, amazed upon reaching Seattle, Wash.

"Government's main responsibility is to provide an economic atmosphere in which people will confidently put their money in job-making enterprises with expectation of a fair return on investment."—George Ericson, Christian Science Monitor.

"It is a form of cartel which must lead ultimately to monopoly and industrial slavery."—Dr. Alfred P. Hoake, economist, on "planned economy."

"Nothing that embarrasses anybody is ever funny."—Mark Ethridge, Louisville publisher, quoting his father's injunction.

don herold says:



A BEAR BY THE TAIL

I say to my socialist and communist acquaintances: "Some kind of collectivist government MIGHT be all right if all the officials were as honest and intelligent as YOU are."

But they would surely be politicians and theorists. Some would be crooks. Some would be crackpots. ALL would be human.

Every few years we'd want to kick some of them out. And that's the trouble with a totalitarian government. When you get it, you've got it for life. You can't kick it out—if you don't like it, it kicks YOU out.

BIBLE QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY THE VOICE OF PROPHECY

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE BROADCASTERS

Question—Don't you think that some tribes or races are so mean that none of them will be saved? Answer—"And they sung a new song, saying, Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for Thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation." Revelation 5:9.

Q.—What does a fellow have to do to go to heaven? A.—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." Acts 16:31. "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven." Matthew 7:21.

Q.—Since money is the root of all evil, shouldn't Christians refuse to handle it? A.—It is not money, but the love of money which is said to be the root of all kinds of evil. (1 Timothy 6:10) Christ's disciples used money as a medium of exchange. (John 13:29; Acts 4:37), and one of His miracles involved money. (Matthew 17:27.)

Q.—Do you think God's people will have regular times for worship in the new heavens and new earth state? A.—In reply we read Isaiah 66:22,23: "For as the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before Me, saith the Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain. And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before Me, saith the Lord."

Q.—Are angels good thoughts? A.—Angels are real beings. Following are some of the things that angels have done: Destroyed Sodom and rescued Lot—Genesis 19:1-29; provided food for Elijah—1 Kings 19:5-8; smote the Assyrian army—2 Kings 19:35; announced the birth of Jesus—Luke 1:26-27; rolled away the stone at Christ's tomb—Matthew 28:2; opened prison doors for apostles—Acts 5:19. They will also be with Christ when He returns—Matthew 25:31. There are dozens of other references to angels as real beings.

Ed. Note: Address your questions to the BIBLE QUESTION COLUMN, The Voice of Prophecy, Box 55, Los Angeles 53, Calif. Bible questions of general interest will be answered in this column as space permits.

FORK RIGHT! - - - - By Collier



SUMMER ISSUE OF PINE CONE IS PUBLISHED

The summer issue of "The Pine Cone" quarterly "panorama" of Maine was in the mails last week, on route to several thousand subscribers in all sections of the United States and to many service men and base hospitals overseas.

The Pine Cone also makes its debut on Maine newsmen in response to requests from many hotel and magazine dealers and a limited number has been allocated for this medium of distribution.

Articles in the Summer Issue include "Maine Looks Good To Me" by Maynard D. Genthner, editor and publisher of the Waldoboro Press, telling what one returned serviceman (the author) thinks of his native State; a feature article on Camden and the surrounding Penobscot Bay area; and short features on bass fishing, the Appalachian Trail in Maine, Maine mineralogy, chinchilla raising in Maine, famous Maine recipes and Maine's role in the romance of pulp and paper making, while another special article depicts the last role of Maine railroads in the Pine Cone State's development.

An article, "Maine Folk" by Kenneth Roberts, is used on back cover and numerous photographs and illustrations are used throughout.

EXTENSION CHATS
Virginia Brown, H D A
This is National Farm Safety Week, proclaimed by President Truman.

The two-fold aim of this, our second National Farm Safety Week, is to educate farm families to act safely during all 52 weeks of the year. It's to teach rural people to recognize and then guard against hazards.

There's an definite need for rural safety as evidenced by the fact that nearly fifty farm persons are killed by accidents every day. This is an annual toll of more than fifteen thousand deaths.

Farm people in 45 states took part in observing last year's first National Farm Safety Week. It's contributed materially to the reduction in the general accident toll in 1944. However, accident prevention in the final analysis, is the individual responsibility. Engaged in one of the Nation's major industries the farmer must be his own safety engineer.

How safe is your farm?
FRANKLIN GRANGE
Franklin Grange of Bryant Pond met Saturday evening, July 21st with a good attendance. This was the Golden Sheaf members meeting and the officers were as follows:

Overseer—Stella Bacon
Lecturer—Dana Dudley
Chaplain—Eliot Dunham
Secretary—Martha Dudley
Steward—Frank Davis
Treasurer—Worley Hancock
Assistant Steward—Albert Felt
L. A. Steward—Georgie Blaise

Gate Keeper—Alton Bacon
Flora—Fannie Howe
Ceres—Ella Day
Pomona—Florence Cushman
Two applications for membership were accepted. Golden sheaf member certificates were given to Lee Rowe and Dana Dudley and Lee Rowe and Dana Dudley.

Mr. Annie Davis, Mrs. George Blaise, Leighton, Mrs. Ella Day, Mrs. Stella Bacon, Mrs. Florence Cushman, Mrs. Fannie Howe and Eliot Dunham. Several others were unable to be present. Several visitors from other Granges were present. Slide pictures were shown by Charles Hall of South Paris.

Program:
Original poem
Georgie Blaise Leighton
Reading
Annie Bryant
Vocal Solo
Margaret Howe
Reading
Ned Swan (encores)
Music by Otis Dudley, Herman and Richard Cole with encores
Reading
Ella Day
Duet
Lettie Day and Arlene Farr
Song
Refreshments of ice cream and crax served by the committee, Olive Davis, Evelyn Farnum and Edith Whitman.

BRYANT POND

Mrs. Inez Whitman, Correspondent
Mrs. Adeline Noyes has entertained her granddaughter, Florence Emery Luce and husband, John Luce 1922 who recently returned from the Pacific area and after a leave expects to attend a Naval school.

Mrs. Florence Cushman went to Auburn Monday to visit her son Robert Cushman and family for a week.

Mrs. Alice Dudley and the 4-H Club girls enjoyed a picnic at Littleton's Beach, South Pond on July 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Davis of Arlington, Va. and daughter, Mrs. John Cyrus of Omaha, Neb., visited, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davis and Mrs. Della Davis over the weekend. They came to help celebrate Mrs. Della Davis' 98th birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Andrews Mr. and Mrs. Porter Swan and daughter, Alvina and Miss Bessie Dunham left Saturday afternoon for a week of vacation at the Andrews camp at Harpswell.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Dunlap are spending a few days at the seacoast and will spend the latter part of the week at their camp at New Portland.

Mrs. Della Carroll from Portland is spending some time with Mrs. Mary Crockett.

Mrs. Reta DeShon and family have moved into Abby Dudley's home on "North St." recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. E. Newton. The Newtons have purchased a home at West Bethel.

Mrs. L. Wood Felt and two sons went to three days at the seacoast with the Cushman family last week for two days stay at their home there. Pvt. Edwin Cushman, Camp Gordon, Ga., was among those present. Pvt. report at Fort Meade, July 23rd to the Ladies Aid sponsored a supper last Wednesday evening in the dining room of the Social Hall. There was a large attendance. A prayer meeting held in the parsonage followed the supper.

Cpl. Gardner Cole, Camp Wheeler and wife, who have been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cole started their return trip Sunday, traveling by auto.

Mr. Allan S. Chase is spending a week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Chase. Mr. Chase is co-pilot of a B-29 and has been stationed at Shreveport, La.

Mrs. Jennie Currier of Portland is at her home here and has as guests her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunham and Mrs. Dunham's uncle, all of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lurvey of Hanover spend the week ends there.

Jackie O'Leary of Boston is staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal Mills.

SONGO POND
Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Graves, Norway, and Mrs. Merle Graves and family, South Paris, were at the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Kimball's Sunday. Miss Eleanor Kimball turned with them for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Thompson and little daughter, of Norway and Julia Buck were at Leroy Buck's Sunday. Julia went back with them to Norway as she has employment there.

Miss Marion Buck came home from Buckfield Sunday. She has been on a visit to her grandmother's.

Carroll Buck is helping Leon Millett with his haying. Leon Millett's brother from Portland is visiting and also helping with the haying.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Grindle and Gloria were in Norway and South Paris Saturday on business. Hollis Grindle cut the hay on Frankie Bartlett's place one day recently.

Leroy Buck is building an addition to his barn for the horses and cow.

Leon Millett was in Lewiston Monday on business.

MIDDLE INTERVALE

Richard Lawrence spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens and children, Alvin and Ruth and Mr. and Mrs. Carey Stevens visited relatives in Dryden, Fayette and Livermore Falls Sunday.

Rebecca & Bailey Skjic, her mother, Mrs. Fannie Carter spent Wednesday at the Brick End House.

Ruth Ann Stevens was given a birthday party, Monday by her mother, Mrs. Richard Stevens in honor of her fourth birthday. Refreshments of punch, cookies and cake were served. Those present were, Teddy Carter, Ann Carter, John Gunther, Patsy Gunther, Howard Gunther, Timothy Carter, Thomas Carter, Joan Ward, and Mary Stevens, Alvin Stevens and the guest of honor, Ruth Ann Stevens.

Mrs. Addie Farwell is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Buck.

GROVER HILL

Mrs. M. F. Tyler, Main Street, Bethel, is a guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Whitman.

Week end guests at F. A. Mundt's were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mundt and daughter, Neva, and Mrs. Malcolm Mundt and two daughters of Westbrook.

Winfield, Joan and Donald Whitman of Compton, N. H. spent the week end at C. L. Whitman's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Bean, Bethel village and daughters, Mrs. Harvey Jones of Auburn and Mrs. Florine Bowden were at Everett Bean's one day last week.

Herman Skilling was in Boston recently for medical treatment. He visited her daughter, West Bethel Brown quite lately.

Mrs. Cleve Waterhouse has received word that her son, Rodney who met with a painful accident as an electric linesman in Vermont has sufficiently recovered to be back at work.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Barnard, Bethel, were calling on friends here, Saturday.

LOCKE MILLS

Adelaide W. Laster, Correspondent
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ramsdell and two daughters, Nancy Ann and Elaine Beatrice who have been at the home of Mrs. Ramsdell's parents for a week, returned to their home in Drexel Hill, Penn. last Saturday.

Mrs. Elen E. Rand and two children, Mary and Margaret of the Bronx, N. Y., arrived at the home of Mrs. W. B. Rand, Saturday for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. H. C. Leach, of New York, and her daughter arrived at their summer home, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Powell of Bethel are at their camp for two weeks.

Miss Pauline Baker is having a week's vacation from her duties at the State School for girls at Fownhill.

Miss Angie Chapman of Portland has been the guest of her friends, the M. J. Marshall's for the past few days.

Miss Jean Threlk has been at home for a few days.

NOTICE
The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed guardian of the estate of the late Mrs. M. J. Marshall of Bethel in the County of Oxford, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said ward are desired to present them for settlement and all claims thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ESSIE F. SOULE
Portland, Maine.
June 19, 1945.

WE have received another shipment of

COLONIAL Brand PURE STRAWBERRY PRESERVES.

which we will offer at the same sale price—full pound jars at less than the season's average price of a box of berries.

HEAVY WITH SUGAR! STILL NO POINTS! 49c

BUY A WHOLE CASE... Case of 2 Dozen Jars, \$11.75

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GILEAD

Miss Joyce Bedard of Rangely is a guest of her mother, Mrs. Leah Witter.

Mrs. Priscilla Curtis Carr returned to her home in Haverhill, N. H. Tuesday after spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Marion Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Witter have moved to their new home.

Mrs. Alton Jodrey of Gorham, N. H. is ill with pneumonia at the home of her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cole. Dr. H. D. Johnson of Gorham, N. H. is the attending physician.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Witter and family of Allford, Conn., are spending their vacation with his mother, Mrs. Harriette Witter.

Mrs. Mae Clifford is very ill at this writing.

John McBride went to Shelburne N. H. Sunday, where he has employment.

Lindsey Dorey has employment on the G. T. R. Section.

Mrs. Louisa Tibbets was a guest of friends in Norway Tuesday.

Edward Holden has resumed his duties at Mill Brook Camp, Shelburne, N. H.

Mr. Alphonzo Gosseline has returned home from Manchester, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Anderson and son Bartlett are parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anderson and Mrs. Henry Anderson visited Mrs. L. J. Anderson and family last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. South Paris visited here and Mrs. Carroll Curtis over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl S. family of Bryant Pond, Ida Blake Sunday.

Mrs. Earl Swinton and Sonia are visiting here and Mrs. Irwin Farrar.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy daughter Nancy and Mrs. Leroy daughter Nancy and Mrs. Leroy daughter Nancy are visiting Mrs. Farnham and Mrs. Ione Holt.

ALBANY TOWN HALL
Mrs. Annie Bumpus, Co.

A congregation of all attended the church service conducted by Rev. Arthur Granly, Massachusetts.

Harry Bumpus, Maine, after Bumpus' Saturday afternoon.

Pvt. and Mrs. Earl L. daughter, Lona, have home after spending some at Charles Kimball's Stoneham.

Shirley Andrews visited at Scribner at Harpswell yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. J. A. Lapham has home and is staying with Planche Emery.

Pvt. and Mrs. George L. at Harlan Bumpus, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Anderson and Mrs. A. B. Cooper at Harpswell, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendall daughter, Nancy, and Mrs. Wendall daughter, Nancy, are spending several weeks at Hunt's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Linwood, called at Bumpus' Saturday evening.

Shirley Andrews, a few days with her mother and Mrs. Fred Hersey at Waterford.

NORTH NEWRY
Harold Brooke is helping Kilgore do his haying.

Albert McPherson and Phyllis are spending a few days at Fred Wright's.

H. W. Soule and son W. Huntington, Vt., are spending weeks at his camp in Grand Isle, N. H. and are with the 101st Air Division, he graduated Georgetown University with degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He served as a medic in the 101st Air Division, General Terry Allen. His all hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Marion Milner, Mr. Ward and Jack Milner are their summer vacation. They been spending their summer for the past 16 years at Brook Camp, John, who is in the service for the past 16 years and has a wife and three children. He is here and hopes for his health. He suffered from a German mine explosion which 14 of his most. He was with the 101st Air Division, he graduated Georgetown University with degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He served as a medic in the 101st Air Division, General Terry Allen. His all hope for a speedy recovery.

Fair Assortment of Enamelware, Fancy Dish, Dinner Set, FRUIT JARS

D. GROVER BROOK

EAST BETHEL

Frank Garrity, who has been boarding with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Houle has returned to Gardiner.

Mrs. Ruth Hastings and son, Edward and Gordon Howe visited Barbara Hastings at Christmas Tree Inn, Bridgton, Sunday.

Cadet Nurse Isabel Kimball of the C. M. G. Hospital visited her mother, Mrs. Richard Houle over the week end.

Edward Hastings went to Yarmouth Monday where he will visit his aunt, Mrs. Lauri Tamminen and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hastings and family spent the week end at their camp, Elsie, in Upton. They had as guests, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Smith and family of West Bethel, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Marston and two children from Waterford, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lovejoy and daughter from Sanford and William Hastings.

Mrs. Edith Howe was a Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Howe. Richard Houle has traded trucks. S/Sgt. Raymond Holt of Fort Devens visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Holt, over the week end.

Pvt. Freeman Merrill of Camp Edwards, Mass., visited his family over the week end.

Elmer Ryerson, who has been discharged from the Army, has returned to Mississippi, where he has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Loton Hutchinson and son Bartlett are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swan and daughter Faylene from Dixfield visited Mr. and Mrs. Almon Coolidge and family last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Whitman of South Paris visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Curtis, and family over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Swan Jr. and family of Bryant Pond visited Mrs. Ida Blake Sunday.

Mrs. Earl Swinton and daughter Sonia are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Farrar.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Holt and daughter Nancy, of Newry, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Fannie Bartlett and Mrs. Lona Holt.

ALBANY TOWN HOUSE

and vicinity

Mrs. Annie Bumpus, Correspondent

A congregation of about 40 attended the church service Sunday conducted by Rev. Arthur Well from Granby, Massachusetts.

Harry Logan called at Harlan Bumpus' Sunday evening.

Pvt. and Mrs. Earlon Keniston and daughter, Lona, have returned home after spending several days at Clarence Kimball's camp at Stoneham.

Shirley Andrews visited Charlotte Scribner at Harrison, Thursday afternoon.

Muriel Layman has returned home and is staying with her aunt, Manche Emery.

Pvt. and Mrs. George Logan called at Harlan Bumpus, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Andrews visited Mrs. A. B. Cooper at her camp at Pappoose Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendall Gibbs and daughter, Nancy, and Nina Burnham are spending several days at the Bean place at Hunt's Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Andrews and son, Linwood, called at Harlan Bumpus' Monday evening.

Shirley Andrews is spending a few days with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hersey at North Waterford.

NORTH NEWRY

Harold Brooke is helping Fred Kilgore do his haying.

Albert McPherson and family of Dixfield are spending a few days at Fred Wright's camp.

H. W. Soule and son William of Burlington, Vt., are spending two weeks at his camp in Grafton, N. H. and Mrs. K. E. Boyden of Burlington, friends of Mr. Soule, who came with them last week, have returned home.

Mrs. Francis Vail was at home over the week end.

Mrs. Daniel Wright and son Edie spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wright.

Bear River Grange will hold its regular meeting Saturday night, July 28.

Mrs. Marion Milner, Miss Vera Ward and Jack Milner are here for their summer vacation. They have been spending their summers here for the past 16 years at Wright's Brook Camp, John, who has been in the service for the past two years and a half (five months overseas) is here and hopes to regain his health. He suffered shell shock from a German mine explosion during which 14 of his men were lost. He was with the 14th Division known as the Timber Wolf Division. He graduated from Georgetown University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Overseas he served as a medic. He was trained under General Patch and General Terry Allen. His friends all hope for a speedy recovery.

Fair Assortment

Enamelware
Fancy Dishes
Dinner Sets

FRUIT JARS

D. GROVER BROOKS

NEWRY CORNER

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Warren and daughter of Topsfield, Mass., have been at Bear River Camps for several days recently.

Drama Richardson, R. N. is spending some time with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell who were guests of Mrs. Bond for two weeks have returned to their home in New York.

The annual Farm Bureau picnic was held July 11 at Mrs. Selma Chapman's. Lunch was eaten and the remaining time was spent in making handbags.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fay of Scarsdale, N. Y. and Mrs. Costello of Corona, N. Y. have been vacationing at Bear River Camps.

Mrs. Harold Brooke and son, Harold Jr., are spending some time at their camp in town.

W. H. Bond is spending some time at his summer home in town.

Word has been received that Mrs. Mary Powers Benton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. L. Powers of Camp Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., passed away July 14 after a brief illness. The Powers family were former residents of Newry.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Curtis of Portland, also Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Curtis Jr. and family, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Andrews, have returned to their cottage at Sebago Lake.

The Misses Janet and Phyllis Silver, Pauline Thurlow, Helen Applebee, Geraldine Waterhouse, and Ann Lafoy, with Mrs. Arlene Dudley are on a camping trip at Locke Mills this week.

Frank Packard of the Merchant Marine is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Stanley Andrews, and family.

Mrs. Nellie Bonney of Mechanic Falls spent last Friday with Mrs. Hazel Strout.

Charles Clifford, Elmer Billings and Linwood Ring, all of Bryant Pond, are cleaning and painting at Union School here.

WEST BETHEL

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Dupee and two children are visiting at H. B. Lowell's.

Mrs. Carla Bennett and Mrs. Ruby Kulte spent Tuesday in Berlin, N. H.

Mrs. Catherine Casey and daughter Sharon went Monday to meet her husband, Edward Casey, who is on leave from his duties in the U. S. Navy.

Mrs. Maxine Kincaid of Somerville, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alfred Merrill, and family. Albert Merrill returned home with her after visiting in Massachusetts several weeks.

Mrs. Rena Foster and Mrs. Fannie Carter visited Mr. and Mrs. Herman Mason a few days last week.

Lloyd Fuller spent the week end with his family who are staying with Maxine Lovejoy for the present.

Sgt. Chester Wheeler spent the week end at home from Plattsburg, N. Y.

Miss Hope Wheeler entered the C. M. G. Hospital Tuesday, July 24, for arm surgery.

NORTH WOODSTOCK

Mr. and Mrs. Hanno Cushman, Sherwood Buck and Miss Stella Noyes spent several days tenting at Rangier Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cole were at Lewiston one day last week.

Mrs. Clinton Buck cared for her three grandchildren during their parents' absence.

Mrs. Isaac Judkins is visiting this week with her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLahan at Portland.

Oliver Robbins has been helping Edgar Davis during haying.

Ed Taylor was thrown from a load of hay and hurt his shoulder and arm. He is unable to work.

Mrs. Nettie Hardy received a letter from her son Sgt. Elwell Hardy that he has been taken sick and is in a hospital in New Guinea and unable to come home at present.

Mrs. Mertie Hardy visited with Mrs. Herman Cole on Friday.

HANOVER

Correspondent—Mrs. W. W. Worcester

Clem Worcester is putting steel roofing on his barn.

B. J. Russell went to Portland Saturday of last week, returning on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Saunders of Bethel were in town last Friday.

There was no meeting of the Pythian Sisters last week. The program planned for that meeting will be carried out at the next meeting, Aug. 10. A tending party and a white elephant sale were planned.

Charles Moore Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore Jr., Floyd and Allan Moore of Mexico were callers at Mrs. Brown's Sunday.

Miss Emma Richardson and Truman Thurston of Rumford were married at Bethel Friday of last week. After a week's camping trip they will be keeping house at Mr. Thurston's home at Rumford Corner.

Word has been received of the death of Harry Gould, Scarsdale, N. Y., last week. Mr. Gould has been coming to Howard Lake for some years. He sold his camp to Edward Ryan recently.

Mrs. Marjory Cummings, Barbara Ellingwood, Marion Richardson and Emily Dixon attended the Ladies Aid meeting at Rumford Point last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Barker were dinner guests Sunday at the home of Hal Hastings, Bethel.

Mrs. Alice Staples was in Bethel Sunday.

Mrs. Marjory Thomas and Mrs. Nina Clark of Andover were dinner guests Sunday with Mrs. Pauline Lovejoy last Friday.

WEST PARIS
Mrs. Geneva Tuell, Correspondent

The Conference held last week by the Public Health Bureau at the School Building was a very successful one and much credit is due Mrs. Alice Benson and her assistants, Mrs. Avis Steinhorn and Mrs. Laura

McKeen. Twenty-four children were examined, 15 protected from diphtheria and small pox. Dr. Reeves was the examining physician and Charles B. Purcell was the assisting health nurse.

Miss Phyllis Flavin has returned from Rumford Community Hospital, where she underwent an appendectomy.

Harry L. Emery is recovering from his recent illness.

Mrs. Anna Glover of North Abington, Mass., and Mrs. Lettie Ford of Locke Mills are guests of their brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Abbott.

Mrs. Rupert Ellingwood and Miss Ruth Farr will leave Saturday to attend the Church School of religious instruction at Ferry Beach, Saco.

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UPTON

Correspondent—Mrs. C. A. Judkins

Ban and Lewis Barnett of Rumford have just returned to their homes after spending a few days here. This is the first time Ban has been in town to stay overnight since he was injured in an automobile accident three years ago.

Miss Phyllis Barnett of Rumford is spending a week's vacation with relatives in Upton and Jerol.

Mrs. George Webber and daughter, Sally of Durham, N. H., have been with her father, Willard Fraser, this month.

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URGENT NOTICE

from THE WAR DEPARTMENT • THE NAVY DEPARTMENT • THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION • THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

The great amount of military information reaching Japan from this country is a matter of grave concern. Case after case shows that much of this information is obtained from the American public—through careless talk. It is vital that every American understand the problem. You are urged to read and remember the information below.

WHY LOOSE TALK IS DANGEROUS!

No loyal American would knowingly give the enemy information. Some of us, however, have thoughtlessly talked too much in the presence of persons who placed the information in channels reaching directly into Tokyo. Hundreds of cases in the records prove that Tokyo does get valuable and necessary facts out of this country. Often the basic information seems innocent and unimportant; but, studied by experts, it reveals important details.

WHO HAS INFORMATION NEEDED BY JAPAN?

Nearly every American has or will learn something the High Command of Japan wants to know. Service personnel inadvertently tell of movements of men and materials. Returning military personnel and merchant seamen often see activities in the various countries and ports which, though appearing inconsequential, thoughtlessly discussed, speak volumes to the enemy. Plant workers may talk out of turn about new weapons still a secret from the enemy. No one should discuss a secret weapon, even though it is known to have been used, until the facts are released officially by the War or Navy Department.

The transfer of troops from Europe to the Pacific is especially interesting to Tokyo. Certain armies or divisions are known for special types of operations. Any information as to their shift could be an indication of the location of an attack. Cargoes also are frequently revealing as to types of operations. Now that Germany has collapsed, Tokyo is counting heavily on loose talk from this country.

Even though you know the location of your serviceman, here is why you should not mention it to others, unless the location of his unit has been released for publication . . .

The Army and the Navy never release this information until they are certain that it can be of no value to the enemy. Don't trust your own judgment.

HOW DOES JAPAN GET THE INFORMATION?

There are several methods known to be in use. One is by radio—outlaw short-wave transmitters which are set up and used briefly, then knocked down and moved before the detectors can find them. Another is through members of crews of neutral ships. Neutral countries have been listening posts for all belligerents. A bit of thoughtless conversation started here and carried to a neutral port could reach Tokyo in a very short time.

The air and water crossroads of the world are fertile points of information. Careless conversation passes quickly over the world through these places.

WHAT CAN AN AMERICAN CIVILIAN DO TO HELP?

Don't discuss:

- (a) Location or movements of men, ships, and materials within, to, or from the Pacific-Asiatic area.
- (b) New weapons.
- (c) Military information gained in confidence.

Don't try to beat censorship by using codes to learn the whereabouts of your serviceman. The rule that he shouldn't disclose his whereabouts is made for his protection. Remember the enemy wants to know more than you do because he wants to kill him. The wise thing is to keep in confidence any specific information learned from servicemen. Don't pass on rumors about military matters—they may have an element of truth which the enemy could spot immediately and put to use against us.

Help Beat Japan Quicker—

KEEP THE JAPS IN THE DARK!

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Kathleen Norris Says:

Don't Be Someone Else

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



She never saw the beauty of the rolling waves or the brilliance of the happy crowd of soldiers and sailors and their girls streaming up and down the board-walk.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

DON'T spoil your life longing for something just because someone else has it. This is a real fault in American women, partly because they have so much, and because their leisure time lets them think about their neighbors.

If life was a little more real for us, if grim necessity more often knocked at our doors, we would be cured of this weakness. The women of the Orient don't know it at all. They drive straight ahead, each one planning and working for the comfort and protection of her own little group, not embittered by the fact that luxury and leisure and all the prettiness of life are denied her forever.

But the days of many an American woman are darkened by constant watching and comparing her neighbor's fortunes to her own. She doesn't appreciate at all what she has—all that matters is that the Browns have more.

For example, I once knew a woman named Sally. She was healthy, beloved, a happy wife and mother. I met her when she had her three small children at the seaside. She and I had rented neighboring cottages for a fortnight's vacation. We were within a block of the shore and all the wild delights of childhood—merry-go-rounds, dodgemans, popcorn, slides, whirlys, museums and sandy beach—were close at hand. Nobody could call it an aristocratic resort, but it was inexpensive, joyous and wholesome as only the shore can be.

Craved for Luxury Resort.

However, to Sally, the blight was that she had a friend who had taken her child to Tahoe—remote, refined and, in spots, very dull. But Tahoe is fashionable and Santa Cruz is not, and Sally kept comparing the two places until her vacation was ruined by fretting and discontent.

If Sally had been a child, how simple it would have been to say, "Now, not another word about Tahoe or what Nancy is doing. If I hear any more of this nonsense, Miss, you go straight to bed!"

But Sally isn't a child, so we had to put up with it. She never saw the beauty of the rolling waves or the brilliance of the happy crowd of soldiers and sailors and their girls streaming up and down the boardwalk. She never smiled when everyone was in the glorious salty surf, clinging to life lines, lying wet and breathless on the float. She didn't brighten when we gathered for a delicious hot breakfast in the coffee shop or took hamburgers and buns down on the beach. Not Sally! Nancy was at Tahoe, where everything was elegant and expensive, so there was no pleasure for Sally anywhere else.

Nancy, as it happens, came back with a bad case of hay fever and her little girl was sent off to camp, but that didn't interest Sally. She continued to remark frequently that she wished the holiday was over. Ninety-nine women out of every hundred in the world would have thought her crazy. Some would have wondered why she wasn't struck dead for ingratitude, stupidity and blindness.

Had Almost Everything.

For if there are 100 good things for a woman of 30 in this world, Sally surely had 98 of them. Sally had



Watching the fortunes of her neighbors...

ENVY AND DISCONTENT

Foolishly longing for what others have blights the lives of many women. That yearning to "keep up with the Joneses" makes life miserable for women who have all the essentials for happiness. If they could only curb their childish envy of other people who may be a little richer, or more fortunate in some other way, they could be much happier.

Sally was one of these silly, discontented women. She had health, beauty, a loving husband, three children, and a middle-class family income. But these blessings were insufficient for Sally. Her friend Nancy could afford to go to an expensive and exclusive resort, for instance. Sally had to go to an ordinary seaside cottage colony. The only difference, as far as pleasure was concerned, was the social ranking of the two places. This distinction, nevertheless, bored into Sally's spirit and spoiled her vacation.

Miss Norris compares the lot of the average American woman with that of the European or Asiatic woman, for whom life is a constant struggle just to maintain existence in a war-torn world. How trivial would most of the American woman's difficulties appear in such a setting!

health, youth, beauty, love, protection and plenty; she had a home, car, water, heat, clothes, food, pleasures, leisure, radio, telephone, gas stove, electric light, Sally had wifehood and motherhood, companionship, responsibility, a keen mind, an active body, bright eyes, good hearing, strong legs and clever fingers.

She had, even in this rented cottage, a comfortable bed and good books to read; she had white sheets and fresh blankets; she had a strip of garden, the sight of great trees, the nearness of that eternal miracle of healing, the sea, and that other miracle to which men have turned since the earliest days of Biblical history—the great line of rising dark mountains. But it is ridiculous to attempt to list what she had and it would be tragic to compare it, detail by detail, with the bitter need that millions of women overseas are facing.

These women, frightened, destitute and desperate, have traveled dusty roads looking only for water first, rest and then perhaps a little dark bread and a few boiled turnips or cabbages. They have reassured terrified children, promised them security, shelter, milk and food, only to have the little feet falter, the little hearts break and the children lie down beside the road to rest, not even rating a grave. They have known that their men were gone forever and with them all the dear old life of home, garden, kitchen, familiar stove and beds and home treasures—never to be found again.

One week with them might turn the mirror around for Sally and let her see not what she hasn't but what she has.

Handle Strawberries Carefully

Strawberries are scarce, so if you are lucky enough to have some on your menu, handle them with care. Do not wash them until ready to serve. Water clinging to the berries starts unnecessary spoilage. If you hull berries a long time before using, they may soften. If the strawberries must be held overnight, spread them on a flat plate and store uncovered in the refrigerator. Don't hesitate to can the berries, though, even though sugar is scarce. Can without it if necessary.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS

by Lynn Chambers

Fruit	Preparation Required	Processing	
		Hot Water Bath Time in Minutes	Processing Time in Minutes
Apples	Wash, pare, core, cut in pieces. Drop in slightly salted water. Pack. Add syrup. Or boil 3 to 5 minutes in syrup. Pack. Add syrup.	25	10
Apricots	Wash, halve and pit. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Berries except Strawberries and Cranberries	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	8
Cherries	Wash, stem, pit. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Cranberries	Wash, remove stems. Boil 3 minutes in No. 3 syrup. Pack.	10	
Currants	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	10
Figs	Put in soda bath 5 minutes, rinse. Precook 5 minutes in syrup. Pack, add syrup.	30	10
Grapes	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	8
Peaches	Peel, pack, add syrup, or precook 3 minutes in syrup, pack, add syrup.	20	10
Pears	Select not overripe pears, pare, halve, precook 3 to 5 minutes in syrup. Pack. Add syrup.	25	10
Pineapple	Peel, remove eyes, cut or slice. Precook in No. 2 syrup 5 to 10 minutes. Pack with syrup.	30	15
Plums	Wash, prick skins. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Quinces	Wash, pare, cut in pieces. Precook 3 minutes in syrup. Pack, add syrup.	35	15
Rhubarb	Wash, cut into pieces. Pack. Add syrup.	10	5
Strawberries	Wash, stem, precook gently for 3 minutes in syrup. Remove from syrup and cool. Boil syrup 3 minutes. Add berries and let stand for several hours. Reheat. Pack.	20	8
Tomatoes	Scald 1 minute, cold dip 1 minute, peel, core, quarter. Pack.	35	10

Handy Chart for Fruit Canning (See Recipes Below)

Fruitful Canning

Of all the canning you can do this season, it is the canning of fruits which will pay the biggest dividends. Not only are fruits a good source of vitamins and minerals, but they will enable you to save hundreds of points this year as they did last year.

Since rationing began, fruits have always carried a high ration value, and yet, they are essential and convenient to serve for breakfast, luncheon and dinner. Fruits may be canned with or without sugar, but the fruit will mellow and ripen in the jars much more satisfactorily if a sugar syrup is used. With syrups plentiful, part, usually half, of it is sweetened with a light or dark corn syrup. Honey may be substituted for one-half the sugar, also. It will darken the fruit and give it a somewhat stronger flavor, but it is good.

Only fruits that are good in flavor, uniformly ripened and firm in texture should find their way to the jar. Just as it is true of any other canning and preserving, you get only what you put into the can. Canning is designed for preserving the fruit, not for improving poor quality produce.

When large fruits such as peaches, pears or apples are canned, they require peeling and should be placed in brine (2 teaspoons salt to 1 quart of water) to prevent them from turning dark while peeling.

The open kettle method for canning fruit has been a favorite among homemakers for many generations because it gives such attractive results. However, the hot water bath has found many users because the danger of spoilage is reduced to a minimum and the appearance of the fruit still retains its shape, flavor and texture. On the table, time is also given for processing in the pressure cooker if one is available, but it is not essential for fruit canning as it is for vegetable preserving.

Syrup Making Guide.

Thin syrups for fruit canning will be most popular this year because

LYNN SAYS

Fruit Canning Tips: Fruit sometimes discolors at the top of the jar if the fruit is under-ripe or when accurate processing time or temperature is not maintained. Discoloration of the top layers of the fruit is caused by oxidation which means that air has not been expelled from the jar by the heat of processing. If food is packed too solidly or jars filled to overflowing instead of to within a half inch of the top, some of the liquid may boil out of the jars during processing.

Canning powders and preservatives are not necessary in the canning procedure.

of the sugar shortage. For this type, use 1 cup sugar to 3 cups water. Heat the sugar and liquid together until sugar is dissolved and syrup is boiling. Or, use ½ cup corn syrup (light or dark) or ½ cup honey with ½ cup sugar.

Medium type syrup is good for most fruits and berries, but it requires a little more sugar. The proportion is 2 cups water to 1 cup sugar, or half corn syrup or honey and half of the amount in sugar.

In past years, peaches and pears and some of the other fruits have always been canned with a thick syrup—1 cup water to 1 cup sugar. Don't feel that you cannot can if the sugar doesn't reach around for this type of syrup. A thin or medium syrup can do the job.

Packing Jars.

Fruits, berries and tomatoes (which are considered a fruit for canning purposes) are delicate in texture and high in juice content. They should be packed solidly in the jar to prevent undue shrinkage and consequent "empty" appearance after processing. Precooking of the fruit is suggested because it shrinks the fruit or berry and enables you to get more in the jar. It takes a little bit longer to can by precooking, but the results are worth the effort.

Jars should be filled to within ½ inch of the top. If tightly packed up to this point, fruit and berries will rarely float after processing, and the jars will have a much nicer appearance because they are full of fruit.

Make sure the rims of the jars are not chipped as this will prevent a perfect seal. It's a good idea, too, to wipe the rims after the fruit and syrup are added so that no particles of food or juice stick to them to prevent them from sealing properly.

Making a Hot Water Bath.

A water bath canner may be made from a wash boiler or any other large deep vessel that has a close fitting cover and is deep enough to permit the jars to stand upright and still have enough water to come an inch or two above the jars. This water should be kept boiling during the entire processing period. It should never be allowed to boil away enough to come less than 1 inch above the jars. If necessary have a kettle of boiling water on the range, beside the water bath, to replenish the supply in the canner.

A rack which will hold the jars ½ inch from the bottom of the kettle is also essential. The jars should be set wide enough apart to allow for free circulation of water.

How do you count processing time? As soon as the water starts boiling briskly around the filled jars is the rule. The times given on the above table are tested and accurate. Set the clock with an alarm, if necessary, and do not try to whistle it down. As soon as the processing period is up, remove the jars and place on several thicknesses of cloth or newspaper in a place free from drafts and allow to cool. Then store in a cool, dry place. The jars should be set far enough apart to allow for free circulation of air to bring them to room temperature as quickly as possible.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK

Scallops Trim Junior Two-Piecer Tot's Dress for School or Play



Pattern No. 1322 is designed for sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch fabric; 3 yards for scalloped trim.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

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Two-Piece Frock

A SIMPLE and very pretty two-piece frock for juniors that will capture many an admiring glance. Soft scallops make an effective finish on the figure-whitening jacket. A teen-age "must" for summer festivities.

Pattern No. 1354 is designed for sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Size 12 requires 3¾ yards of 35-inch material for the ensemble.

Puffed Sleeve Dress

SHE'LL look as bright as a new penny in this adorable little dress with puffed sleeves, round yoke and full swinging skirt. Make it for school or play in gay checks or polka-dots, and trim with bright ric rac.

Household Hints

To save that last bit of shortening which clings to a jar container, fill the jar with just-under-boiling water. By the time the water is cold the shortening will have risen to the top and returned to its unmelting state. Easily removed.

Scrub carrots with a stiff brush. It is easier than scraping and paring and saves vitamins and minerals as well.

Grass stains on white materials can often be removed by sponging with ammonia and water.

When you are doing any painting in the house, be sure to tie a paper bag over each of the light fixtures and any others on which paint might drip. You will find that it is much easier than to do the necessary cleaning afterwards.

Resolve to go easy on the vacuum cleaner motor by emptying the dust bag after every use. Shake out the loose dirt, tie the bag inside out on the clothesline and let the breeze do the job thoroughly for you.

An electric refrigerator can be defrosted in a few minutes by this method. Turn power off in refrigerator, remove ice cube trays, fill them with boiling water, and return them to place. Leave refrigerator door open during defrosting.

Your little girl's dress can be given a professional touch, quickly and easily, if you use pretty handkerchiefs for trimming. Two, which are alike, will be needed for each dress. The handkerchiefs may be edged with lace, embroidery or have colored hems. Perhaps they have only embroidered corners. Cut and use for collars, cuffs and the little pocket tops. They make a dainty and practical finish.

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* * *

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